



Technical Note 132

LabSense5 Application Questionnaire

Pi are committed to ensuring that you get the best experience from your LabSense5. To ensure that the LabSense5 is suitable to meet your coagulation control objectives we need the following information to get every application right first time, every time. When you have completed the form please email it to your local sales organisation or direct to the factory.



Contact Info

Name.....

E-mail.....

Mobile No.....

Plant Name.....

Town.....

Country.....

Date.....

Application

1. Raw Water Data (please indicate units e.g. MGD, m³/hr, ml/min, etc.):

Flow	Typical: _____	Max: _____	Min: _____
Alkalinity	Typical: _____	Max: _____	Min: _____
pH (Raw)	Typical: _____	Max: _____	Min: _____
TOC/UVA	Typical: _____	Max: _____	Min: _____
Turbidity (NTU)	Typical: _____	Max: _____	Min: _____
pH (Post Coag)	Typical: _____	Max: _____	Min: _____

2. Is jar testing routinely performed? Yes _____ No _____

3. Primary Coagulant _____

Please list actual coagulant type (aluminum sulphate, ferric chloride, polyaluminum chloride/PAC etc.), and chemical concentration if known (e.g. 48.5% aluminum sulphate, 8% Al₂(SO₄)₃. If coagulant is a pre-hydrolysed product (e.g. PAC), please list the basicity of the product.

Chemical Concentration¹ _____ % Weight/SG² _____ Basicity (PAC/PAS) _____ %

Because WTP's can calculate their dosage in various ways, we ask that you provide both the feed rate in ml/min as well as the ppm or mg/l dosage. This allows us to work out how dosage is being calculated (e.g. as liquid product, as dry aluminum sulphate, as aluminum oxide, or as aluminum). This is very important to establishing the proper instrument settings on the LabSense5 for automatic titration and dosage determination purposes.

Coagulant Feed Rate (e.g. ml/min)	Typical: _____	Min: _____	Max: _____
Coagulant Dosage (ppm or mg/l)	Typical: _____	Min: _____	Max: _____



4. Secondary Coagulant _____

A secondary coagulant is defined as any inorganic or organic product that is fed along with the primary coagulant that aids in charge neutralisation (e.g. a low molecular weight polymer like DADMAC). Please list actual coagulant type (aluminum sulphate, ferric chloride, polyaluminum chloride/PAC etc.), and chemical concentration if known (e.g. 48.5% aluminum sulphate, 8% Al_2O_3). If coagulant is a pre-hydrolysed product (e.g. PAC), please list the basicity of the product.

Chemical Concentration¹ _____ % Weight/SG² _____ Basicity (PAC/PAS) _____ %

Coagulant Feed Rate (e.g. ml/min) Typical: _____ Min: _____ Max: _____

Coagulant Dosage (ppm or mg/l) Typical: _____ Min: _____ Max: _____

5. Flocculant _____

Flocculant is a high molecular weight polymer that is fed to bridge coagulated particles into larger floc agglomerations. Please list the actual polymer type and polymer concentration.

Anionic/Cationic Concentration¹ _____ %

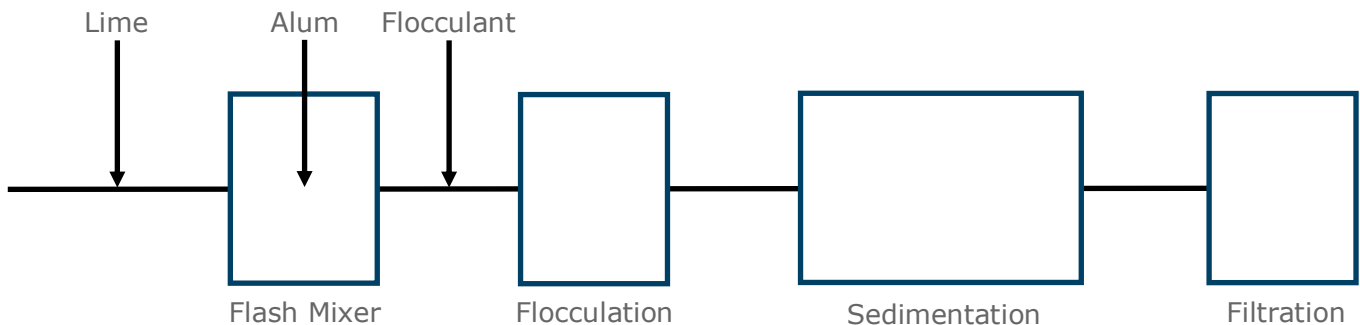
Coagulant Feed Rate (e.g. ml/min) Typical: _____ Min: _____ Max: _____

Coagulant Dosage (ppm or mg/l) Typical: _____ Min: _____ Max: _____

6. List all other chemicals (chlorine, caustic, potassium permanganate, filter aids etc.), that are fed upstream of filtration along with their typical dosage.

Drawing

Please provide a simple plant diagram (hand sketch) that describes the process and shows points of chemical addition. Something like this:



¹ Provide the chemical concentration value that is used in the dosage calculation (e.g. 48% is commonly used for Alum when calculating as dry aluminum sulphate).

² Provide the weight or specific gravity of the chemical.